

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—On and after January 1, 1875, the daily and weekly editions of the New York Herald will be sent free of postage.

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LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE.—RUE SCRIBE.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XL.....NO. 182

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 24 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 15 P. M.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.
ROBINSON HALL.
West Sixteenth street.—English Opera.—GIROFLE, at 8 P. M.
WOODS MEKUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—TWENTY YEARS OR THE TWINS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN.
East Broadway, near the river.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1875.

THE HERALD FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS.

TO NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:—

THE NEW YORK HERALD will run a special train every Sunday during the season, commencing July 4, between New York, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George, Sharon and Richfield Springs, leaving New York at half-past two o'clock A. M., arriving at Saratoga at nine o'clock A. M., and Niagara Falls at a quarter to two P. M., for the purpose of supplying the SUNDAY HERALD along the line of the Hudson River, New York Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern roads. Newsdealers and others are notified to send in their orders to the HERALD offices as early as possible.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cool and clear.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the daily and Sunday HERALD mailed to them, free of postage, for \$1 per month.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were steady, with a firm undertone. Gold declined to 116½. Money was freely offered at 2 and 2½ per cent.

RELIGION AND BANKRUPTCY.—We notice by the legal reports that an uptown church has gone into bankruptcy. Is this one of the results of the Brooklyn trial?

WE HAVE AN INTERESTING LETTER from our correspondent in Brussels describing the Church question in Belgium—a question that bids fair to become one of the most important in European politics.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—Judge Neilson has succeeded in securing for an aggrieved plaintiff in a libel case against a Brooklyn newspaper the suggestive sum of six cents damages. Mr. Tilton will, no doubt, be content if the Judge does as well for him in his suit against Mr. Beecher for damages.

AN EASTERN WAR CLOUD.—The relations between the English government and the King of Burmah are still unsettled. It would not surprise us to see in that far distant country one of those teasing, expensive and inglorious wars which have hitherto marked the progress of English and Russian power into Asia.

THE PLATFORM OF THE Iowa republicans, reported at their Convention yesterday, gives forth no uncertain sound on the question of the third term. Distinctly, and without any reservation, the Convention enters its opposition to this proposal, and says that it is "an issue that is fairly removed from our politics."

THE ASTOR LIBRARY has now reached more than one hundred and fifty thousand volumes. This great institution grows in usefulness more and more every day. We wish it could be made more accessible. It could at least be open in the evening during certain seasons. The people who care most to read are those who are compelled to work in the daytime.

SWINDLING WAR CLAIMS.—We congratulate the Governor for declining to approve the bill appropriating a million of dollars "to provide for the payment of the war of 1812 militia." We have already given a quarter of a million to this object. There is a frightful amount of humbug about these old "war claims." It takes the bloom from patriotism to find soldiers hammering at the treasury for a half century for extra pay. In the main these claims have passed into the hands of shrewd and swindling claim agents, who have power enough to influence the Legislatures to vote money in their interest.

OUR AMERICAN TEAM has won another victory, in the Spencer Cup, which was carried off yesterday. Our Irish friends take their defeat with characteristic generosity and good humor. One of the Dublin papers hopes the contests will become annual events. Anything that tends to inspire a better feeling between the two countries, and to make their representatives better acquainted with each other will be a benefit. When nations begin to understand one another we shall believe in perpetual peace. These gentle strifes are the surest ways of securing such an understanding.

The Latest Phase of the Brooklyn Trial—Let Us Punish the Perjurors.

Our readers must not be surprised at any development in the Brooklyn trial. It is merely an issue between two men, one claiming that he had been wronged by another, an issue to be decided by the jury and the courts, there would be no difficulty in coming to a result. Oddly enough, this question has assumed every phase of importance—social, political, personal and moral. Brooklyn is a divided city upon the question of the innocence or the guilt of Mr. Beecher. Throughout the country every community has become partisan, and there is scarcely a conversation in the street car, in the parlor or at the dining table that does not drift surely upon this unwholesome theme. We have never known a question where judgment was so little considered and where everything was controlled by feeling. In some respects it has a singular resemblance to the Tichborne trial, the great case which was tried in England some eighteen months ago, and which, from being a simple issue of perjury, has become one of the political issues of that country. In the Tichborne case we had the government on one side and an adventurer who claimed the estates of a baron on the other. The Court before which it was tried was composed of the Lord Chief Justice of England and two distinguished colleagues. The counsel on each side were permitted to address the jury for weeks. The Lord Chief Justice, unlike our Chief Justice in Brooklyn, gave twenty-two days to delivering his charge. The verdict of the jury was returned in less than half an hour, and upon that verdict the claimant was sent to prison for fourteen years.

The Beecher trial, like the Tichborne case, has had its extraordinary incidents, and none more so than the attempt of Loader and Price to destroy Mr. Beecher by perjury. During the progress of the Tichborne trial a Swedish sailor, who took the name of Jean Lue, made his appearance before the counsel of the claimant and told them how he had been at sea when the ship in which the real Tichborne had embarked was a floating wreck, how he had taken Tichborne on board his vessel and attended him, and how he had seen him afterward in Australia. As the claim of the prosecution of Tichborne was that the real heir to the baronetcy had been drowned at sea, the story of Lue, if uncontradicted, would have given the verdict to the plaintiff. The Swede, imperfectly acquainted with the English language, went upon the witness stand and told his story. He so impressed the friends of the claimant that as respectable a gentleman as Mr. Whalley, M. P. and a friend of the claimant, took the trouble to visit New York to ascertain if his story could be corroborated. The distinguished counsel for the government, headed by Mr. Hawkins, cross-examined Lue at great length, but they failed to shake his story. He went from the stand apparently a credible witness. The Lord Chief Justice did not ask bail for his reappearance. It happened that in the excitement of the trial photographs of Lue were sold at the stores. A stranger passing a window one day happened to see one of these pictures, and remarked to a friend that he had known that face under another name in another city. This idle remark, dropped in hasty conversation, was conveyed to the counsel for the government. This stranger visited the court next morning and recognized Lue as a Swede who had formerly been known as Lundgren and who had been sent to prison for felony. Investigation proved the truth of this story; that Lue was really Lundgren; that he was a ticket-of-leave man; that his whole story was an outrageous perjury, fabricated without motive, from a prurient desire for notoriety or the lust for lying which is in many a disease. He was committed to prison by the Lord Chief Justice on the charge of perjury, and a few weeks afterward was found guilty of the crime and sentenced to prison, where he now remains.

The intrusion of Lue into the Tichborne case was a phenomenon. Its moral effect upon the jury was totally detrimental to the claimant. In the Beecher case Price and Loader make their appearance after the evidence has been submitted to the jury. The story they told was not, as some of our contemporaries would have us believe, on its face an improbable story. It had as much the semblance of truth as the statements of Tilton or the evidence of Moulton. The counsel for Mr. Tilton seemed to have taken all possible pains to investigate the credibility of their witnesses. Mr. Beech in offering their evidence certainly believed it to be true. On any other assumption their action would have been criminal folly. Judge Morris, the attorney of record, visited the homes of these witnesses, made inquiry as to their credibility, and seems to have taken all the pains that an honest lawyer could adopt to satisfy himself of their veracity. Mr. Pryor, his colleague, when the witnesses came before him to give their evidence, solemnly warned them of the responsibility they assumed; explicitly told them that if their evidence was not true it would be perjury; that they were not asked to go into the case, and that if they signed the affidavits they must do so at the peril of indictment for perjury. Mr. Beech in presenting the evidence showed that he was satisfied that his colleagues had done their duty in making all preliminary investigation. We do not see how the record could be clearer as to the prudence and integrity of these counsel. They were deceived, just as Jean Lue deceived counsel as eminent as Mr. Hawkins and a judge as clear sighted as Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. Deceptions like this are natural consequences of such a trial. But this does not in any way diminish the enormity of the perjury, and we honor Mr. Beecher's counsel for their promptness in summoning them to accept the penalties of their crime.

This act of Loader and Price is by no means the smallest feature in this proceeding in Brooklyn. What to us is a distressing fact is the certainty of outrageous perjury. Whether a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff or defendant it implies upon either side perjury as coarse as that of Loader and Price. If this jury find for the defendant then they virtually say that Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton have committed deliberate perjury. If they find for the plaintiff they impose the same judgment on Mr. Beecher. Either Mr. Tilton and his friends have entered into a conspiracy to destroy Mr.

Beecher—a conspiracy based upon wilful and persistent perjury—or Mr. Beecher and his friends, to save their client, have resorted to the same disastrous and lamentable expedient. What we, therefore, admire in the action of Mr. Beecher's counsel in dealing with Loader and Price is, that they are beginning to bring us to the real work of this trial. The scandal suit is at an end so far as its moral results are concerned. There is nothing that can be written or said that will change the minds of the people as to Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Tilton. The people have made up their minds upon this subject. But something is due justice. If the scandal suit dies away without investigation of these charges of perjury, or if the trial for perjury is to be confined simply to Loader and Price, then we shall feel that justice has not been served.

The absence of any apparent motive on the part of these two wretched men is not remarkable to those who study human nature. A prurient love of notoriety, the lust for lying, are moral diseases. The wonder is that we have not had them, as in the Tichborne case, at an earlier stage of the case. The fact that in the two most celebrated cases of modern jurisprudence—the Tichborne case in England and the Beecher case in America—there should have been phenomena so strikingly similar as the perjury of Jean Lue in favor of the claimant and the perjury of Loader and Price in favor of Mr. Tilton, is a peculiar phase of this wonderful trial. We trust that the perjuries of these "upholsters," as well as that of other and more conspicuous witnesses, will be punished as severely as English justice punished Jean Lue.

Are the Firemen To Be Paid?

It is outrageous that the employees of the Fire Department—the men who do good service for the city and on whose courage and fidelity we rely for the protection of our homes and property from conflagrations—should have been kept for a month out of the money due them for their services through the stubbornness of two squabbling officers—the Mayor and Comptroller of the city. If Mayor Wickham and Comptroller Green choose to quarrel and snarl at each other; if they are jealous and spiteful, and willing to degrade the positions they hold by unseemly brawls whenever their public duties draw them together; if the Comptroller despises the Mayor and the Mayor hates the Comptroller, they still have no right to indulge their personal feelings at the expense and serious inconvenience of a large body of better behaved public servants. We are now in July and the firemen's pay for June has not yet been received by them. The cause is well known. Comptroller Green, out of malice toward Mayor Wickham, suddenly changes the manner of paying the firemen authorized by law and pursued ever since the present Mayor entered office, that is, by drawing a single pay roll warrant for each company, and adopts the cumbersome and inconvenient method of paying each individual on a separate warrant. He claims the right to make this change on the ground that the charter empowers him to pay the city employees in such manner as he may see fit. Strictly speaking he has this right; but that is no reason why he should use it to embarrass the city government and unnecessarily occupy the time of the Mayor, who has sufficient official duties to perform without being reduced to the standing of a clerk. Besides, the needless and injudicious change desired by Mr. Green would delay the payment of the firemen every month at least a week longer than under the old system. There are nearly eight hundred firemen and less than sixty companies, and to perfect, sign and countersign and check eight hundred warrants would necessarily occupy more time than to draw sixty warrants. On these grounds the Mayor refuses to allow Mr. Green to make the change, and withholds his signature from some eight hundred or a thousand separate warrants placed before him by the obdurate Comptroller. Mr. Green will not give way; Mayor Wickham will not budge. So the suffering and hard working firemen, between these two official dogberrys, are cruelly kept out of their money.

It is time that this disgraceful farce should end. No person in the city except the parties concerned cares a straw whether the Mayor beats the Comptroller or the Comptroller the Mayor in their contemptible quarrel. If the law unfortunately gives the Comptroller the power to obstruct the public business, insult the Mayor and put a large number of the city's employees to needless trouble and annoyance, the Mayor has nothing to do but to submit. He can read the charter, and if he finds that the Comptroller has the authority claimed he should cease his opposition and pay the firemen. Some of the men are in serious distress for the want of the money. We have had instances brought to our notice in which firemen's families have been turned out of their homes through being unable to meet the rent due. And while the poor fellows are thus suffering the Mayor and Comptroller stand making faces at each other, like two quarrelsome schoolboys, each refusing to give way.

The Inundations in France.

The figures that come to us giving the estimate of the damage caused by the inundations in the valley of the Garonne are appalling enough. We are inclined to accept them with reserve. A despatch the other day told us that property to the extent of sixty millions of dollars had been lost. Now we find that in two cities alone the damage is twenty-four millions. We have no doubt there has been a vast loss, but these figures are in some respects incredible. The principal crop in the valley of the Garonne is wine. The vineyards are generally on high places, which would not be reached by the flood. In the great floods of 1856, in the valleys of the Rhone and the Loire, which were more disastrous in their operation than these recent unfortunate occurrences, the loss did not reach so high a figure as that which is expressed by our telegrams. The wheat crop, which suffered so much in the former floods, is not largely cultivated in the Garonne country. The real loss, therefore, would be apt to fall upon bridges, town property and material works within the reach of the rising tides. If the figures were placed at twenty-five millions of francs or five millions of dollars they would be intelligible. At the same time the loss of life has

been very great. We are glad to see that subscriptions are pouring in for the relief of the sufferers from France, Switzerland and Holland. We wish we could announce that America had remembered the traditional friendship of France for this country by sending a subscription to her suffering sons.

Why Not Begin With Restitution?

The tone of the discussions before the Supreme Court on the motion to reduce Tweed's bail is worthy of study as showing the ingenuity and courage of attorneys resolved to free their client. The zeal of Tweed's attorneys can be better understood when we remember the statement made some time ago to the reporter of a contemporary to the effect that Tweed had paid half a million dollars since the beginning of these suits to members of the Bar. There is one point, however, that cannot escape observation, and that is the resolution of Tweed's counsel only to have their case heard before favorite judges. A contemporary described the other day with some vividness the resolution of Mr. Field, as Tweed's attorney, not to make any motion before Judge Davis. We believe he even went so far as to withdraw a motion when under the ordinary course of proceedings it would have come before that justice. The spectacle of Tweed going to the courts of New York and endeavoring to dictate what judge shall or shall not hear him recalls too vividly the past days when he was master of the judiciary for us to look upon it with patience. What right has Tweed or his counsel to say which justice of the Supreme Court shall determine his application for bail? He is no longer the chief of Tammany Hall, master of political clubs, with Supreme Court judges running at his beck, and his voice potent in the sacred halls of justice, commanding decisions, referee appointments and commissioners on street openings or quarantining his friends and relatives upon the Treasury. He is a convicted thief whose crime has every element of baseness. He was trusted by the people of New York with vast responsibilities. He was clothed with great power. He was the head of a dominant political organization. He had every ambition, every opportunity to achieve great things. He abused these mighty trusts. Like a remorseless, vulgar robber he took possession of the funds of the treasury and squandered them upon Ingersolls and Garveys and Woodwards and Keysons and Davidsons and a shoal of spies and informers and blacklegs. In so doing he not only robbed the treasury of millions but brought infinite shame upon New York. Here we are suffering for rapid transit. The money stolen by William M. Tweed and his associates would have built the finest railway in the world from the Battery to the Harlem River. Yet this criminal presumes to dictate to the justice of New York what judge shall hear his application for bail.

Why does not Tweed seek mercy by restitution? The Americans are a generous people. They feel how keenly must be the fall of a man like Tweed. They thoroughly sympathize with the emotions of the once ruler of New York and who is now an imprisoned felon. If Tweed were to make the first advance toward public opinion there would be no difficulty in his receiving the fullest measure of mercy. This he stubbornly refuses to do. The money he stole from New York he keeps, or at least as much of it as his lawyers have permitted. He has not made the first concession to an outraged public opinion. Stubbornly resisting, sustained by lawyers who are paid out of money that belongs to the Treasury, he resorts to every agency to stifle justice and to continue his defiance of public opinion and the law. As we have said, there is no desire on the part of any one to be rude or harsh to this wretched old man. But when he appears before our courts, not as a supplicant for mercy but as a master endeavoring to dictate whether Judge Davis or Judge anybody else shall hear his application for bail we must receive it as another illustration of that high-handed, outrageous tyranny which began in corruption and which has been an immeasurable calamity to the people of New York.

An Unnecessary Proceeding.

A contemporary informs us that it is proposed to address Governor Tilden upon the point of removing Mayor Wickham from office, on the ground of his failing to meet the wants of the people. We do not know the nature of the charges against the Mayor, nor do we see any real ground for an action of this kind should it really be in contemplation. The incumbent of the Mayor's office occupies the most useless position in the community. It is simply an ornamental station. Its main duty is to review the St. Patrick's procession on the 17th day of March, the Orangemen on the 12th of July, the Freemasons and any other target company or sencerbund or militia company that may happen along. He is also permitted, we believe, to make speeches to the Manhattan Club and at society dinners, as the representative of the glory of New York. But for the real attributes of the office his position is a sinecure. Wickham is governed by a triumvirate composed of John Kelly, Andrew H. Green and Samuel J. Tilden. Governor Tilden exercises the supervisory office of Governor so rigidly that he has not even deigned to answer a complaint made six months ago by Mayor Wickham in reference to Corporation Counsel Smith. The Governor has kept Mr. Smith in office. Although Smith is a republican the Governor has allowed him to appoint to other offices his own partisans and friends, thereby generating a great political scandal. Yet Mayor Wickham can do nothing. Andrew H. Green holds all the executive functions of the municipality in his hands, and if Mr. Wickham does not do his bidding, quietly ignores him. Yet the Mayor can do nothing. John Kelly dictates all appointments to office in all departments and regards the Mayorality as a legal formality to carry out the wishes of Tammany Hall. Yet the Mayor can do nothing. Why go to the trouble of removing such a man? He is simply a prize pig in our municipal fair, with a ribbon around his neck and a good salary, to be stared at and paraded around, and when his time is up to be sent to the political slaughterhouse to make room for some successor. The Mayor does nobody any harm. We would just as soon have Mr. Wickham review Irish processions as anybody else. The way to amend

the government of New York is not to remove Mayor Wickham, but to give us a charter and the Mayor power to carry out its provisions.

The Insufficient Water Supply and the Danger of a Conflagration.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department addressed a letter to the President of the Board of Commissioners three months ago, while the Legislature was in session, calling attention to the dangerous insufficiency of the water supply for fire purposes. After thoroughly investigating the matter the Chief Engineer arrived at the conclusion that we have not enough water, and that many of the mains are not of sufficient capacity to render the city secure against a destructive conflagration. While the city has been spreading out and the buildings increasing in area and height the water supply has remained almost stationary, or at all events has not by any means kept pace with the city's growth. In some sections of the city where there is the greatest danger of fires the supply comes from a six-inch pipe, and there are not a sufficient number of hydrants or a sufficient pressure of water. It is startling to find that in some of these perilous localities are situated some of our largest theatres and public halls. The Chief Engineer points out the principal neighborhoods where a better supply is imperatively demanded for the public safety, and expresses the opinion, in which we concur, that "as a rule the city should be covered with hydrants not more than two hundred feet apart."

It is singular that this communication should not have been made public at the time it was written. The facts it sets forth are of great importance, and it was the duty of the President of the Fire Department to suffer the people to learn officially of the danger that threatens the city. A bitter opposition was made by the Comptroller to the bill providing for a better supply of water when it was before the Legislature; but although the pretence of this opposition was economy and a saving of taxation it was really induced by enmity toward the departments by which the work is done. This should not have induced the suppression of the letter. Now that it has been made public no delay should take place in providing against the dangers it points out. It has been well known that the water supply is less than it ought to be, and the Chief Engineer's statement shows the immediate necessity of its increase and of the increase of the capacity of the mains.

Paris Green and the Potato Bug.

Since it was ascertained that Paris green was an effective agent for the destruction of the potato bug experiments to determine the effects of the poison upon vegetation and upon the vegetables are of great importance. As is proper the Agricultural Department at Washington is taking the lead in these investigations, and the report for May and June contains some interesting results of the experiments of Mr. William McMurtrie, the chemist of the department. In the case of Paris green Mr. McMurtrie has ascertained that vegetation is not seriously affected under the limit of 500 milligrams for the quantity of soil used, which was equivalent to 145.6 grains per cubic foot, or 906.4 pounds per acre, calculating for a depth of one foot. Above this limit the effect of the poison was in proportion to the quantity of the compounds used. These facts argue, Mr. McMurtrie thinks, against the possibility of the accumulation of sufficient arsenic by regular applications of the Paris green in the quantities recommended for the destruction of the Colorado potato beetle. The quantities recommended are—for Paris green, about 900 pounds per acre; for arsenite of potassa, about 400 pounds per acre; and for arsenate of potassa, about 150 pounds per acre. These experiments seem to prove that the arsenic cannot be absorbed and assimilated by the plant in the economy of growth, and from some specimens supplied by Mr. J. S. Nixon, a reputable chemist of Chambersburg, Pa., and an enthusiastic student of the effect of poisons upon the plant and the vegetable, it seems to be satisfactorily determined that the presence of arsenic need not be feared in the potato. This inquiry ought to be carried still further; for if the scourge which threatens to destroy the esculent upon which all the world has learned to depend can be eradicated without injury either to the growth of the plant or the vegetable itself, the pest may soon become comparatively harmless.

THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES.—The eyes of the lovers of sport are now turned in the direction of Long Branch, and the chronic investors of the pool rooms are beginning to "bet their money on the bob-tailed horse," or any other they may fancy better for the first meeting of the season at Monmouth Park. The racing at that popular track commences on Saturday next, and will be continued on the following Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. The second meeting, following closely on the heels of the first, commences on Saturday, July 10, and runs through the following week, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The Jersey Derby Stakes, the Monmouth Cup, the One Thousand Dollar Purse, the Jersey Jockey Club Purse and the Grand Purse are the events of the two weeks that attract the most attention, and the character of the horses entered promises some excellent racing. Then, as in addition to the sport at Monmouth Park, the sea breeze and the cool and tempting surf are peculiarly attractive this hot weather, there will, no doubt, be a large attendance on the Jersey shore for the racing weeks.

GOLD AGAIN.—Our correspondence from the Black Hills country shows that the expedition of Mr. Janney confirms all the stories we have heard about the riches of this region. There is certainly gold, but as yet no deposits of a marvellous character. We suppose it will be found, as in California and Australia, that the real wealth of the country is agricultural, and that people who go to dig gold will remain to plant wheat and corn.

A QUESTION FOR THE NEXT CANVASS.—The most dangerous phase that our politics has assumed recently is the tendency of the democrats of the South and West to form an alliance on the question of inflation. The most ominous incident of this alliance is the action of the Convention in Ohio. Our last campaign was fought for a preservation of the Union against premature reconstruction,

and it looks now as if our next campaign would be fought for our national credit against repudiation.

Northern and Southern Courtesies.

Nothing could be more grateful than the treatment bestowed upon the representatives of the Southern Army who, went to Boston during the Bunker Hill celebration. They were overwhelmed with courtesies and honor and every evidence of kindness and fraternal feeling. The effect of this has not been lost upon the South. Governor Kemper, of Virginia, has given public expression to his feeling, and he regards the treatment by Boston of Virginians "who went with the smell of Confederate battles on their garments" as "a step toward inaugurating the true work of the Centennial period, the work which is to extinguish all sectional animosities forever." The undervalued of these Centennial festivities, and especially of the exhibition which is to be held in Philadelphia next year, is aptly expressed by Governor Kemper. All that we want to remember of the war is its devotion, chivalry and the romance which always surrounds these tremendous strifes. Any remembrance that implies bitterness or anger is an act of moral treason to the Union. The South has no greater enemy than the statesman who would endeavor to revive the smoldering fires of secession, while the North has no more mischievous leader than the implacable republican who insists upon brandishing the fiery tresses of war and radicalism in every political campaign.

ALFONSO AND THE CARLISTS.—The government of King Alfonso has adopted a measure which, if the telegraph reports it truly, will inflict a severe blow upon the Carlist rebellion than any that has yet been dealt. A decree has been issued expelling from Spain all families of which any member is in the Carlist service, all members of the Carlist committees, and directing that the property of the Carlists be confiscated and sold and the proceeds turned over to the communities suffering from Carlist exactions. The difficulty with this movement has been, at least since the fall of Amadeus, that it was a half recognized influence, and was dealt with, not as a treason against the State, but as a political party. The Carlists maintained their committees all over Spain, they had their newspapers in Madrid, their colonies, their clubs, even their military organization. To be a Carlist was no more under suspicion in Madrid during the reign of the Republic or the Savoy dynasty than it is for a citizen of New York to be a democrat under a republican administration. If Carlistism is treason to the government of Spain, as it undoubtedly is, then it should be treated as treason. The Madrid Cabinet is perfectly justified in using the severest measures to suppress it. This is the only way to peace.

A REVIVAL NEEDED.—In an action before the Marine Court yesterday it seems that all the witnesses had been married and were now divorced. We think it would be well for Moody and Sankey to return home and begin a series of revival services in New York as well as in Brooklyn.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

He was a tolerable Loader and his charges were promptly expelled.
T. Fashy Bey, of Turkey, is among the late arrivals at the hotel Brunswick.
Chancellor John V. L. Frayn, of Albany, is residing at the Brevoort House.
Rev. John De Witt, of Boston, has taken up his residence at the Hoffman House.
Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mr. Joseph Jefferson and family sailed for Liverpool yesterday for an absence of two years.
Paymaster George L. Feigler, United States Army, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Ex-Governor Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Captain R. Frederick Ward, of Governor General Dufferin's staff, is staying at the Brevoort House.
Mr. Thomas Dixon, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Lieutenant Commander H. C. White, United States Navy, has quarters at the Union Square Hotel.
Dr. Rudolph Blum, of the Austrian Legation at Washington, has apartments at the Brevoort House.
Exactly what are they up to in the Tilton-Beecher case? Is there any sort of compromise on foot?
General John M. Thayer, formerly United States Senator from Nebraska, is sojourning at the Everett House.
Mr. Alfred T. Gosnorn, Director General of the Centennial Exhibition, arrived last evening at the Brevoort House.
Mr. Foster Henry Le Poer Trench, Second Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.
The London Court Journal says that Sankey is the sweetest and loudest singer through his nose they have ever had in that country.
Secretary Delano and Commissioner Smith arrived in Washington yesterday morning, and were at the department during the day.
It appears that the terrible epidemic of measles in Fiji was an early result of civilization, as the disease was communicated to the natives from a British man-of-war.
From an accurate computation made in London of the present number of missionaries and heathens in the world it appears that the missionaries have the best of it by eight.
Mr. Dewitt T. Ellis, Superintendent of the Bank Department, and Mr. Orlov W. Chapman, Superintendent of the Insurance Department, arrived from Albany yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
It is sweet to hear from the President of the Board of Health that if that inert body can get hold of the necessary sum of money it will abate the nuisance at the Harlem flats in "about ninety days."
A cable despatch from Vienna, under date of June 30, reports that Count Hoyosprinzstein has been appointed Minister of Austria to the United States in place of Baron Schwartz-Senborn, resigned.
By a recent law on the military organization in Italy the present law causes to be a refuge against conscription, and the Pope informs the world that this law will cause the destruction of the enemies of the Church.
Alfonso has just escaped a fate like that of the Spanish Republic. He was nearly the victim of a military conspiracy, but the plot was discovered before ripe by the Portuguese Minister and the conspirators have been divided between the Balearic and Canary Islands.
The reported illness of the well known actress Miss Charlotte Cushman, at her summer residence in Newport, R. I., is without foundation. She was seen on Belvoir avenue on Tuesday afternoon, in apparently as good health as she has enjoyed for many years.
In Spain a poor musician hanged himself at night with a cord made by rolling together a number of fiddle strings, but a favorite monkey amused himself by playing with his master's bow on this new sort of fiddle and made such a row as to wake up every one in the house, and the adder was cut down in time to save his life.